## Business Notices.

THREE DOLLAR HATS AT GENIN'S.—For the recommodation of a numerous class of customers, Grats is

OENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.
The Har adopted by Gentlemen of refined taste
Egynneumin's; the nestest, best fin-shed, most darable and
economical Hat issued this fall in New-York. Sold for \$3.50
e No. 118 Massan et. and acknowledged to be superior to those
sold elsewhere for \$4.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLES—BIRD, No. 69 Nassau-str.—GENTLEMEN'S BATS of the fall systes will be ready for examination and asle on Fairay, Sept 1. The aimont efforts will be exerted to maintain for the merchandise of Trus establishment the high rank of superiority and relative changings which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of Gentlemen of Late. ence of Gentlemen of taste. Bind, No. 49 Namen et., near Maiden lane.

BROADWAY begins to present quite an attractive appearance, with its promunders rigand out in new and fashionable Pall Contame. KNOW's new and elegant CASTORS neem to the favorite with the Gentlemen, and Mrs. Ratheway's proper blooking BONNETS are all the go with the far example of the favorite with the favorite with the Gentlemen, and Mrs. Ratheway's reperblooking BONNETS are all the go with the far example of the favorite out main friends to call at KNOS's splendid HAT establishment, No. 535 Broadway, funder the Prescont House, or at No. 128 Fulton st., and inspect KNOX's new fall styles.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, MEMPHIS

BARK OF MILFORD,—Notes on the above Banks taken at 40c on the dollar. Bank of Washtenaw, 50c. All other Banks in the Union, considered good on the lat of August, taken at par, E. Evans's Clothing Wharehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY
For September, 1854—This Day will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hath.
Leary & Co.,
Leaders of Fashion, Aster House, Broadway

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.

Having decided to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of

STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GOODS

within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as
the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned

WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION. MOULTON & PLIMPTON

No. 12 Vesey and No. 6 Be

CIRCULAR,—HEWIT, COULSON & Co., No. 111
Fulton at and No. 50 Americ, would invite the attention of all purchasers of Captunity to their stock for the fail and winter escents, which for variety and elegance of style, fine and substantial workmanship, and quality of material, is second to none in the city. They offer a large searchment of garanents of various qualities, every garment cut in the bees style, and not various qualities, every garment cut in the bees style, and not visitors to this great metropolis. A choice stock of the newest and best styles of Chelin, Casimers and Vestings always on hard, from which garments will be made to order in the most hard, from which garments will be made to order in the getting up of their Chelining they aim to exceed, and not having a magnificent and coulty selections, it seems acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining and the very more acknowledged superiory or their Chelining suited to the wealth of all sorts and conditions of men, which, to be approved to the declared but to be work.

A LITERARY TREAT.—There will be com-CIRCULAR.-HEWIT, COULSON & Co., No. 111

A LITERARY TREAT .- There will be com

A LITERARY TREAT.—I here will be commenced in the SUNDAY COURTER of October the let, the publication of one of the most remarks-bie literary productions of modern times; a romance which has maliced more heavts and excited more intense sympathy the tree tree may be succeeded upon markind. The work in question is now just translated into English from the French of the younger Dumes, expressly for the Burney Gournes.

By one of our most popular writers; it is called Camilla, C. WHITE AND BED.

It is the same work on which the popular drama of Camilla founded, and which under the name of La Dame sux Camelias prounced such a protound sensation in the great world of fashion in Europe, when first protounded there. In success was greater than the off the Tom's Cabin in this country, and the fair of the heroine caused more tears to be shed than all the mardens, executions and excesses of the first French revolution.

The beautiful roance of North and South.

By Mrs. Gaskell, authorss of "Dorcas the Dressmaker," will also be found in the Courier, and a great variety of brilliant and entertaining reading. For sale by all the news agents and at the office of publication, No. 15 Spruce et.

JAS. L. SMITH & Co.

F. DERBY & Co., No. 12 Park-place, offer a newly invented water-recor size coar, made so light as to be carried in the pocket, and to resist the heavies rain and fercest tropical climate—recommended to sportsmen and travelers as invaluable against the surprise of a storm or as a defense against dust—weighing 12 ounces, and at the very low price of \$415.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!! The most desirable assortment ever offered in New York,

EMBRACING OVER ONE HUNDARD

Tare and beautiful

to be sold at a small advance on the cost of importation by

W. J. F. Dattev & Co.

New Marble Storm, Nos. 631 and 635 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION. -KRITY & FREQUES, Nos. 2003 Broodway and 54 Reade-of-bave on hand 20,500 Lack and Muslin Cuttatay, bought a auction at a great serrifice, and will sell the same for a few day at great bergains—full 20 per cent, less than the original cost of importation. Ge early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also the largest stock of Window Sitzens and Gilty Considers i the city, all of which must be sold chemp.

GREAT BARGAINS-CARPETS AT COST-PUR OREAT DAMANS CHARACTER AND A HOMPHER WEST OF THE PROPERTY OF T

8 #10/ P yard. Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of cheap In-tains at 3/ per yard. Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matrisg, Mars, i., equally low. No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.-DINING and TE GETS, MANTLE VASES, &c., &c.; GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES and WINE GLASSES; for eale at prices to suit the times DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Brondway, near Grand-st.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES. - The enterriber continues to manufacture and soil his Charmfox
Firm and Burgglas Proof Saves, at the old established acpot,
where the largest and most varied assortiment of Fire and timglast Proof Safes Bank Vanit Doors, changeable Fowder Proof
Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on band and for sale by
Silas C, Harrino,
Oreen Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sis.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—
Means STEARNS & MARYIN, Nos 144 and 146 Weiter st., continue to make and sell "WhiDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER
SAFE," and are the only persons authorized, with the exception
of the New-England States, to make and sell the same.

8. 6. WILDER, Patentee.

SEWING MACHINES-SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINES—SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR. Which we warrant to give satisfaction and such all others in the market, for the quality and durability of the work, and the ease and facility with which it is done. Our Machine is better made, more durable and less liable to get out of order, and will do more work in a given length of time, and do it better, than the Singer Machine. We will give satisfactory security to all persons who buy our machines, to hold them harmions and free from all claims of L. M. Singer or any other persons. Licensed by Howk, and the money refunded if the machine does not perform all that we agree on. Try one. No. 348 Broadway, Excelsion Sewing Machine Co.

GAYLER'S SALAMANDER SAFE AND POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—Depot Removed to No. 205 Pearlet, the doors above Maiden lane. A complete assertment of the ab-well known Fire Proof Safes for sale as above, by fittened & Dunk.

A DUNS.

IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every variety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-st., by the Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Bedsteads from \$4 to \$40. Hat Racks, Chairs, &c. Also, Iron Railing and all kinds of iron work for buildings.

GENTLEMEN'S SHAWLS .- We have imported (for our sales only) several cases of new and most desirable styles of Gents Traveline Shawls, and this day place them our sale at extreme low rates.

Hatters, Astor House, Broadway. MELODEONS-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT .-

The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SERTING selected Milloronous pince them far in advance of any other mass in this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of hecture club or toker towns. Sold at prices, wholesale or retail, which deff comparation. Howard Wartes, sole Agent, No. 33 Broadway.

Two Days only LEFT .- Let every reader of our paper carefully read this. On MONDAY EVENING, Oct 2, 1854, 10 Farres and 500 BUILDING LOTS will de divided among Geo subscribers, \$45 only, psyable in installments, will sector a Farm of from 2 to 20 acres, or 4 Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet. A few of the sharts left. All who was to have a pleasant and healthy residence in the country, near the city, on the line of the Leng Island Railroad, should apply immediately to Cata. Wood, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be

FINE ARTS-TO ARTISTS AND OWNERS OF PAINTINGS.—The undersigned is now ready to receive couri-butions for his Fall Sales of Paintings, at the Academy of De-aign and Surveyant I unstitute, both of which he has lessed Histophical parts of the sales of the impection of those deciring to sell or purchase works of all Edwards Sales and Sales an

WEST FLUSHING -An auction sale of Cor-TAGE STREAM IN this beautiful village will take place on the ground on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 3d, 4th and 5th October, 1854. For particulars see advertisement in a tew day, or inquire of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassaudt, near Wall-st., New York.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS .- Just received from auc tion, and will be sold at great bargains rich Broche Long and Square Shawle, Grape de, Embroidered and Plain do, rich Printed Cashmer de, Ladier Praceting Scaref, de. E. H. LEADELYES, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 31 Broadway, corpur of Leonard-at.

No. 3ft Broadway, corner of Leonardest.

J. H. THOMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological
Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren at, three doors
from Broadway. He is the only artist in New York who
theroughly understands Cathing the Hair to suit the formation
of the head. Call and try his still.

(O. 99 BOWERY! THE EAGLE!

English Velver Carpets, 11/, 12/, 13/ per yard!!
English Tayestry Carpets, 8/, 9/, 10/ per yard!!
English Threeply Carpets, 7/8, 8/, 9/ per yard!!
English Threeply Carpets, 7/8, 8/, 9/ per yard!!
Stopping Person Carpets, 3/, 4/, 3/ per yard,
ign of the An crican Eagle.

ASPRIWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—That mind is hody subduing complaint, Ague and Fever, is immediately reasted by this preparation. It reaches the seat of the mass, expels it and recruits the strength. From one to two stress professe this result. Manufactured from the original opp by Maxwell & Thomas, (successes to James S. Aperell No. 6 William).

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS. —Terms raduated to the times, and made to accommodate every class Maloukous for sale or to rent at a loss price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best accond-hand Planos it to market. Prices \$20, \$50, \$50, \$75, \$115, \$100, \$625, \$60, to \$175. Bessutful Planos Portes, which have been rented for a short time, will be sold at great bargains. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers mouthly payments taken. Cash paid for second hand Planos. Horacci Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—The subscriber has received and will effect this morning Striped and Pinid Silks at 41, 54 and 6; per yard, that are well worth fifty per cent more, rich Pinid and Broade at 14; worth 83; rich Pinid and Broade at 14; worth 83; rich Pinid Sike 61, 71, 81, 91 and 101, worth from 8; to 14;; also, Black Silks

E. H. LEADREATER. (late Leadbeater & Lee.)
No. 347 Bloadway, corner of Leonard-st UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c .-Those in want of these goods at once warm, durable and un-shrinkable, should call and examine the extensive assortment of TREE-TREEABOR GOODS, Manufactured by the undersigned, and offered at the old

No. 164 BOWERY.

A RANKIN & Co., Hoslers

SUPERIOR TREES AND PLANTS.—WM. R.

PRINCE & Co., Flushing, New York, will send their New
CATALOGUES for 1854 and 1855 to applicant who inclose stamps.

No. 1. Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Plants, &c.

Re 2. Catalogue of Roses, Dablius, Bulbous and Herbaccous
Plants &c. Also may be had at No. 118 Chambers st.

LADIES BEST KID GLOVES AT FIFTY CENTS
ER PAIN. Just received, 200 doz. Ludies best Kid Gioves,
coored black and white, of every size and warranted of the
est kid, which will be offered this morning at 4; per pair,
E. H. LEADREATER, (into Levelbeaury & Lee.)
No. 437 Broadway, corners of Leonard-st.

No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonand-34.

TRUSSES.—BENJAMIN'S PREMIUM BRASS
SPRING TRUSS, No. 13 Beckman-st., is the only one that will
last until a radical cure is effected, as it never rasts nor grows
weak from use; if necessary, it can be worn a lifetime. It retains the worst rupture perfectly easy without a back pad,
which does so much injury to the spine. Satisfaction warranted or mensy returned. CRISTADORO'S UNAPPROACHABLE HAIR DYE

may be had at the following places, viz: Rushton Clark & Co. No. 10 Aster House; Nos. 105, 773 and 511 Broadway; Hagemore, everper of 17th-st. and Chinnesquare; Milhau's No. 163 Broadway; Rushton's, corner Canal and Broadway; and at the Proprietor's No. 6 Astor House; where it is also daily applied. SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR .- These invaluable

preparations are before the public in the fullest confidence, having been tried and in no case failed to produce hair when carefully applied. For sale by the principal draggists and at the depot, No 32! Broadway. C. G. HUTCHINSON, Agent. PRESERVE YOUR HAIR .- The best article knows

or this purpose is BATCHELOR'S MolDAVIA GREAM. It remaiteens and lovigorates the roots, and imparts to the coursest HAR a rich, sitky gioss. Manufactured and sold, believale and retail, by W. A. BATCHELOR Hair Dye and Wignaturector, No. 233 Broadway. HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S cele-

brates HAIR DYE is by all acknowledged the best in a world. Sold wholesale and retail, or applied in the priva rooms, at W. A. BATCHILLON's Hair Dye, Wig and Ornament Hair Factory, No. 233 Broadway. NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Sept. 30.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

Week contains the following:

1. EDITORIALS: The Schuyler Frand-Who Suffers!
Seince for the People; The Lecture Sesson; The Vicksitudes of Inventors, Positions Defined; Southern Steamer Again; The Worship of the Virgin; Civilization and Barbarism.

11. THE STATE OF EUROPE-Letters from Oar Own Correspondents. III..IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE: Letter from the Seat of War-By Our Own Bash-Bozouk-| W. M.

IV. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA:

V..LITERATURE IN ENGLAND: Letter from Our Own Correspondent. VI. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the latest and most im-portant events that have transpired in the City, United States, Central America, South America

United States, Central America, South America, Mexico, and Europe, Liferone VII., POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Anti Nebraska and Free Democratic Conventions at Auburn; State Temperance Convention; Maine Election, complete; Massachusetts; Pennsylvania Nominations, Onio Congressional Nominations.

VIII..COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Report of the Direct-ors of the New York and New Haven Railroad Com-IX. DEATH OF THE RT. REV. BISHOP WAIN-

WRIGHT
X. A POINT SET AT REST.
XI. BITS OF THINGS.
XII. POETRY. Song for September.
XIII. FIRST BATTLE IN FAVOR OF POPULAR
XIV. WHALERS
XIV. WHALERS
XV. MARIAGES and DEATHS.
XVI. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by

Telegraph.

XVII. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock Grain, Provision, Cattle, and Horse Markets; very fully and specially reported for the Tribuna.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 61 cents. Sussexistion.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

REPORM NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

The City Reform Committee met last night at the University, with a very large attendance of members, and after a long deliberation unanimously nominated NICHOLAS DEAN as the Reform candidate for Mayor. Mr. Dean is well known, bonest, and fully capable. Having been for several years at the head of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and in other official positions, he is thoroughly familiar with the history, the business and the wants of the City. He is a plain, straight forward, determined man, and if elected would be very likely to administer the office in his own way, regardless of the Mayormanagers who have so long been the "power on to match; for the poor wretches are crowded behind the throne" at the City Hall

The meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening was the most exciting of the session. The presentation of the testimony in relation to the iniquities of the old Common Council (which is published in to-day's TRIBUNE) created a furious storm. See the report of the debate. The Mayor presented another proposition from Mr. Reynolds in regard to his offal contract, which is published in another column.

We have a week's news from Europe to the 16th ipst. The most important fact is the sailing of the expedition from Varna against Sevastopol, which took place on the 4th, some 70,000 strong with 600 vessels. In about a fortnight we may expect to have some decided indications of the result of this first really significant attack of the allies upon Russia. The troops of the latter are at last recrossing the Pruth, while the Austrians occupy Wallachia, and will soon enter Moldavia. The commander at Odessa has issued an order requiring the inhabitants of Odessa to burn their houses in case it is taken by the allies. Meyendorff, the late Russian Embassador at Vienna, has gone home, but Gorchakoff remains in his place. From the Baltic there is nothing of moment. In Spain tranquillity prevails; the confiscation of Queen Christina's property has commenced in one of the provinces. Mr. Soulé has written a sharp letter to the Diario

Español, which we copy elsewhere. THE CORREPTIONISTS UNMASKED. We publish this morning a summary of testimony taken before Recorder Tillou, in pursuance of the famous Grand Jury Presentment of Febru ary, 1853. That presentment, it will be remem bered, fell like a thunderbolt before the people. Of course no one doubted that certain parties in the Common Council had been bought and sold time and again; but that the daily practice of bribery and of peculation had spread through almost every branch of the Government, that men esteemed as the very perfection of honor had been contaminated by collusion with well-known knaves, or at least were so far suspected of such contamination that a Grand Jury, acting under the responsibility of their oaths, had considered prompt legal inquiry necessary for the protection of the people, was far more than the public were

prepared to believe.

The most strenuous efforts were made by those

likely to be involved and their friends to prevent the Grand Jury from making the presentment, and then to prevent or hinder the examination before the Recorder. Fortunately their labors did not avail; the presentment roused the pluadered people, and every honest man urged forward the investigation. Witnesses to the number of nearly two hundred were examined, and the inquiry was finally closed early this year, having occupied the spare time of the Recorder for ten months. The record was sealed and sent to the Governor, where the implicated parties hoped it would forever remain; but among the earliest moves of the Reformers in the present Board of Aldermen was a call for the documents. They were sent by Gov. Seymour to Controller Flagg. who had a copy prepared, and last night the whole mass was laid before the Aldermen. It was moved to print it, when a strong opposition arose from a few members, who were very suddenly stricken with the tenderest regard for character and who feared that some of the evidence might to some people look ugly in print. The motion to print was at length carried, yeas 13, nays 5: and in accordance with this permission we present a digest of the more important parts of the testimony. The whole document will make a book of several hundred pages. Of the character of these revelations we leave

the reader to judge for himself. The first remarkable feature noticed is that there seems to be much more suggested than proved. The reluctance of witnesses, the evasiveness of answers and the frequency of the statement "I decline "to answer the question on the ground that it "may tend to criminate myself." imply far more than has been really developed. In a legal view there is much of the testimony that might not stand fire; but as moral proof there is scarcely a page that is not fatal to the character of some one connected with the government of 1852-53, Let the reader who recollects the denunciations hurled at THE TRIBUNE at that period for its exposures, and the taunt that we dared not name any particular man (because of the absurd libel laws) carefully look over the testimony as to the Obsequies of Henry Clay, when the dead body of that illustrious statesman was the point around which a drunken debauch was kept up for two days and nights; and the development of the manner in which the grants for the Eighth and the Third-avenue Railroads were made, and then say if we were not justified in the severest denunciation of those who used the advantages of official position to rob the people. From that which is here on record, we can judge something of what the full disclosures would be if those who know the facts could be made to tell the whole truth. Men who take a bribe or connive at public robbery are not spt to leave the matter so that any future contingency can disclose their perfidy; he that will steal the people's money is generally a capital hand at hiding; and in these cases circumstantial evidence is always weak, and direct testimony seldom to be got except upon confession. But the popular verdict is not guided by court technicalities. The difference between honesty and knavery in public servants is not so trifling as to require legal spectacles. The voters of the City will therefore find little difficulty in placing the responsibility of the robberies of the last few

years where it belongs. Whether any further action will be taken in the matter is not known. We presume, however, since most of those attainted are out of office, and their impeachment and trial would result in no pecuniary benefit to the City-even if convicted-that the subject will be passed over as one that has as fully served its purpose as if it were prosecuted to the full punishment of the disgraced and humiliated offenders.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA. The recent influx of Chinese into California has given rise to much speculation and many grave fears for the future. The San Francisco journals teem with articles on this subject; and it is also. we learn, a fertile topic of private conversation, During the fortnight, from the 11th to the 26th of August, the arrivals of Chinese passengerships amounted to ten in number, the passages varying from 43 to 100 days. The total number of passengers given was 2,843, in fifteen days! One vessel reports 100 deaths, another 85, and so in the between-decks, and into frail deck-houses, till the miseries of the voyage are rivaled only by the horrors of the "middle-passage." It may be asked why the laws are not inforced to prevent the over-crowding of these ships. The vessels are mostly old hulks; many of them have lain here or at Hong-Kong as store-ships for months, or even years; and if, in one voyage, the worthless old craft can be made to net \$35,000 or \$40,000. she can well be sunk, and still make a profitable operation. This was the case with the old Potomac; she brought several hundred passengers, is said to have netted over \$35,000, was libeled for excess of passengers and sold, bringing \$7,400. All these facts excite our pity and sympathy for the poor Chinese, the more so, as they are brought over to California by rich companies organized among their countrymen, and hired for a mere song

to labor there for the benefit of their masters. Now comes the hardest question. What shall be done with them ! Is the welfare of the country promoted by this influx of emigration ! There s to State in the Union now more in need of hardworking men than California. The laboring class there is disproportionetely small, and therein lies one great cause of the present distress of that region. If California could have a tide of hardy educated Americans poured upon her, it would be the greatest blessing she could enjoy; but how can that be while hardly an old State can be said to be cultivated? Any of the Christian races, however, are welcome there, or any of the white races. They all assimilate with Americans; they have sympathies together, and are gradually all fused together into one homogeneous mass. But whether California should encourage an influx of a population like the Chinese admits of grave doubts. Take a look at Chinamen in San Francisco, as they are veritably described-one may well think twice before he speaks on this subject. There are wealthy men among them, true: many of whom bear a highly respectable character with those who know them. Some of these are Christians: and with the aid of the liberal men of San Francisco have erected a fine brick chapel on Stockton-st., and now support a missionary there; and we are told that John in his devotions shows quite as much religious feeling as any white man. But their number is very, very small; a mere drop in the bucket.

But of the remainder, what can be said ! They are for the most part an industrious people, forbearing and patient of injury, quiet and peaceall good that can be said of them. They are uncivilized, unclean and filthy beyond all conception, without any of the higher domestic or social relations; lustful and sensual in their dispositions; every female is a prostitute, and of the basest order; the first words of English they learn are terms of obscenity or profanity, and beyond this they care to learn no more. Clannish in nature, they will not associate except with their own people, and the Chinese quarter of the city is a by-word for fith and sin. Pagan in religion, they know not the virtues of honesty, integrity or goodfaith; and in Court-over their most sacred emblem, the burning of a bit of yellow paper-they never scruple to commit the most flagrant perjury. They have their secret societies among themselves, their Triad societies and other powerful associations, by whose edicts they are governed, and whom they dare not testify against for fear of secret death; thus rendering our very laws powerless. What shall be done in these premises ! Cali-

fornia is strangely situated. The youngest of Young America next door to the oldest of nations. A sparsely peopled country with wages enormously high is the next neighbor to the densest population on the globe. They are pouring in upon California. Their great companies are shipping them to that region by thousands as coolies, virtually, if not nominally slaves. Already there are 40,000 there, and the cry is still they come. If the tide continues they must yet outnumber the whites on the Pacific: and they are not like the European immigration to the Atlantic States, for they have no sympathy with Americans, whether in religion, habits or language. Most of them intend some day to return; if they do, they carry constantly a stream of wealth from the country wherein it should be invested, thus adding to the riches of California and the entire Union. And if they stay they must be either free or slaves. If free, then we have in the Pacific Empire a people, living in daily violation of the laws of our land, governed by their own socities, isolated from us and as much ignoring practically in matters of law and government our institutions as if they were still in the Central Flowery kingdom. But, however free, all men may be by nature according to theoretical republicanism, practice has shown that no two people with distinctly marked and uncongenial characteristics can occupy the same territory at the same time on terms of equality. Either there must be sympathy enough between them to produce fusion, or the one will be virtually if not

nominally the master of the other. Now, Slavery is detestable whether it be brought about by a Coolie system, a Factory system or by an open, barefaced buying and selling men and women. Now we fear, if this Chinese immigration continues, America may some day have Slavery in California; and ships will cross the gentle Pacific loaded down with masses of living humanity doomed to lives of suffering and bondage. The horrors of the African slave-trade will be renewed on the shores of California. Already has one effort been made to pass a "Coolie · bill" in the California Legislature, legalizing the trade in Chinamen. Thank Heaven, it failed And thank Heaven, too, the whole Pacific country is now shaken by the question whether a stop shall be put to this sort of immigration, or whether the State shall be overwhelmed by this flood of ignorant, filthy idolaters? The prospect

THE ENGLISH MIDDLE-CLASS.

seems to be that the exclusive policy will be

adopted.

The whole system of Ciass Government in Britain hinges upon the political subserviency of the middle-class to the aristocracy. The middleclass have the power, and lack only the will, to take a political position befitting their influence in the State; but to do so would involve the overthrow of Class Government, and necessarily bring about considerable changes in the timehonored British Constitution. Any symptoms, therefore, that the middle-class are beginning to entertain a sense of independence and self-respect in the presence of the aristocracy are worth observing, not so much for themselves as for the consequences that are certain to result from the state of public sentiment which they attest. The remsal of the empty dignity of knighthood by Stephenson and Dargan is one such symptom, but manifestations of middle-class independence have been very frequent of late in the framing and working of Liberal Ministries, into which a pure middle-class element is now sure to enter.

Eight years ago, in the flush of his free trade triumph, middle-class Cobden was offered by the Whig aristocracy the place of Under Secretary to the Board of Trade, without a seat in the Cabinet. He refused it because it was beneath his dignity; and middle-class public opinion applauded him for that act. Middle-class Milner Gibson, the Radical Member for Manchester, accepted the place, but soon resigned it as incompatible with his political independence; and he rose in consequence in middle-class estimation. In the present Ministry the antagonism of the two elements-aristocratic and middle-class-has been far more conspicuous than ever before, and has reached a pitch that has made it a serious impediment to the harmonious working of the Cabinet. His aristocratic Lordship, Palmerston, undertook to alter in a material particular a bill relating to the Poor Laws, which had been drawn up and brought in by his middle-class colleague, Mr. Baines, without deeming it worth his while to consult a subordinate like Baines on the matter; and Mr. Baines, feeling himself snubbed, resigned. Public opinion said he was right and Palmerston wrong. Lord Palmerston apolegizes, and Mr. Baines resumes his office, having taught aristocracy a lesson. Lord Palmerston says, jauntily from his seat in Parliament, that his middle-class colleague, Mr. Wilson, had talked "sheer nonsense," while the Radical member of the ministry, Molesworth, in answering Lord Palmerston on the ballot question, declares that he (Palmersten) had only "gone over "arguments which he had heard urged in Par-"liament usque ad nauseam." In the first instance, public opinion says Lord Palmerston was impertment, and in the second that Molesworth held the right tone. Molesworth was becoming unpopular and suspected at the time, but this hit set him straight again. While in the House Lord John Russell makes one of his solemnest constitutional appeals on behalf of Churchrates; in the lobby he discovers that the Attorney-General and the middle-class element of his Ministry have contumaciously divided against him to a man; and Lord John Russell finds himself considerably damaged by his position on this question. The climax was reached when wealthy but parvenu Mr. Strutt was unceremoniously

able in their habits; say this, and you have said begged to resign the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to make way for Lord Grenville, he himself, not having been consulted till all had been agreed upon. When Strutt made his simple and gentlemanly explanation to the House, an explanation in which his wounded feelings struggled with that higher pride which for bade him to give expression to it, the cheers of the House and the sympathy of the journals let him know that his case had touched a responsive chord in the public breast, and that the middle-class resented his insult as their own. Not again will the Whig Aristocracy venture to outrage middle-class seutiment by such cavalier treatment of their representative. When the middle-class of England are prepared to throw off the yoke of Feudalism, they will have the example of their ancestors of the 17th century to embolden them. Let them take heart and imitate the men of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth.

> The Evening Post still insists that removing the duties from English coal would reduce the price of fuel to a moderate rate. The Independent holds the same language, and so does The Puritan Recorder. This notion is absurd. The freight on English coal is alone nearly \$6 a tun, or quite as much as the usual price of the best anthracite, and that freight would remain were the duty abolished. As for the duty on coal from the British Provinces, that will disappear as soen as the Reciprocity Treaty is confirmed by the Provincial Legislatures, and no petitions to Congress are requisite on that subject. In fact, the import duty on coal is now a matter of very triding consequence either way. Protection to iron and other manufactures using great quantities of coal is indispensable to extensive production and cheapness of the commodity, so long as those manufactures are not able to resist European competition and to live without protection; but direct protection to coal mining is now of not much account in any respect. The Independent speaks of the coal duty as op-

> pressing the poor and burdening the community for the sake of enriching certain landholders in " Pennsylvania." This is also erroneous. The ewners of coal mines, as a general thing, rent them out at so much for every tun mined. It is thus their interest that the quantity taken out should be as large as possible, and that low prices should stimulate the demand to the greatest extent. The present rates are injurious to the landlords as well as incenvenient to the public, for they tend to diminish the number of tuns mined and to cut down their incomes. This fact The Independent is probably not aware of, or it would not charge these enterprising capitalists-whose predecessors were ruined after 1846 by the British free-trade policy. of which that journal is a supporter-with oppressing the poor and burdening the community. Of the dealers in coal we know nothing, and cannot say that they would not like to combine and menopolize the trade. But the landlords are not likely to pursue such a course. Very likely there are bad men among them; but as a class, we do not believe they deserve the imputations which The Independent ignorantly puts forth.

> The Courier and Enquirer is not pleased to see the candidates of the Whig party of New-York not only receiving the nominations of Temperance and Anti-Slavery Conventions, but actually declaring their sympathy with those bodies, and The Commercial Advertiser is also exercised on the same subject. It is always a pleasure to agree with those journals, but we are sorry to say that the present difficulty does not appear to us so very frightful. Indeed we may add, with all due respect to our cotemporaries, that the facts in question seem rather salutary and agreeable toan otherwise. For some years now THE TRIBUNE has fought the battle of Temperance and Freedom almost alone among the press of this City, and with no little obloquy and some pecuniary loss to itself. Accordingly it has no tears to shed when the wisdom of this long struggle receives so brilliant and powerful an attestation as that just afforded by conventions representing the vast majority of the sober and thinking people of New-York, and of gentlemen so eminent for character and position as the Whig candidates. We would do anything in the world to oblige our respected friends of The Courier and The Comal. but really, when the whole State comes over to our side they can't expect us to be dissatisfied, however they may feel about it.

The Richmond Whig is confident that Mr. Fillmore and the party "of which he is the acknowl-"edged head and representative," will not support the ticket just nominated by the Whigs, Anti Nebraska, and Temperance men in this State. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser intimated as much before the nominations were made, but we are not aware that any steps toward the realization of this purpose have been taken since. The party in question bolted and opposed the Whig nominations in 1850, when the platform and candidates were, in comparison, only moderately Anti-Slavery, but now it seems that the times have changed and that the Silver Grays have grown conservative as they have grown older. Still it is possible that they may yet show some signs of life and invent a new ticket of their own, especially since our candidates have all put themselves upon the unmitigated Saratoga platform. If it were possible, the true policy of the Silver Grays would seem to be to support Judge Bronson, but since he has turned his back on the Compromise of 1850-which forms the entire stock in trade of this little party-it is hard to see how they can take him up. The truth is, they ought to have candidates of their own stripe. It would add wonderfully to the interest of the election.

The State Convention of the Liberty Party met yesterday at Auburn. After a talk about the Whig candidates the Convention nomated William Goodell for Governor, Austin Ward of Lieuten ant, John C. Harrington for Canal Commissioner, and William Shapscott for Prison Inspector.

FAIRFIELD (CONN.) COUNTY SHOW .- This exhibition which commenced on Tuesday is progressing finely. Yesterday there was a great show of working and fat cattle. A single train of the former from Greenwich numbered 86 pairs. Addresses were made in the afternoon and evening by Mr. Waring, Dr. Dadd, veterinary surgeon of Boston, and Mr. O. Judd of the American Agriculturist, New-York. To-day from 10 to 12 the plowing and spading matches take place. Up to last evening 15 teams and 13 spaders were entered. At 12 M., the annual address will be delivered by Hon. Francis Gillette.

The Hen. Mr. Gore, English Charge at Monte Video, died on the 30th of July, of apoplexy.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. QUEREC, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1854.
Attorney-General Drummond leaves here for Wash-

ington to-night, to endeavor to arrange an early application of the reciprocity treaty to Canada. ELECTION OF AN EPISCOPAL BISHOP. PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1854.
The Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Clarke was this mornng elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church

THE LIBERTY PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

for this diocese by a great majority of both orders.

THE LIBERTY PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1834.

The Liberty Party State Convention met at 16 o clock this morning at Market Hall, and after the usual preliminary monons, was permanently organized by appointing J. C. Harrington Chairman, and H. N. Gillman Secretary.

A Committee on Business was then appointed, composed of Gerrit Smith, John Thomas, Leonard Gibbs, G. C. Smith and S. H. Taft.

A Committee of five was next appointed to report nominations.

J. J. Emmes of St. Lawrence now rose and defend-d the Free Democracy as holding the same principles as this party.
Gerrit Smith, from the Committee on Resolutions,

then eams forward and reported a series of resolu-tions of the usual stamp and an address.

On a motion to that effect, G. Smith and F. Doug-lass were added to the Nommating Committee.

The first resolution was then taken up and

adopted.
F. Douglass spoke on the second and third resolutions until the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M.
Judge Addington and Mr. Kingsley spoke on the
resolutions generally.
Gerrit Smith then replied to Mr. Emmes from St.
Lawrence, and also took occasion to refer to the

Gerrit Smith then replied to Mr. Emmes from St. Lawrence, and also took occasion to refer to the position of M. H. Clark, who he said placed hisself on the Baltimore platform when he voted for Scott. He had been nominated by different conventions at Auburn, which had made platforms, but there was no evidence that Mr. Clark stood on any platform adopted there. He spoke of the want of confidence reposed in each other by Auti-Sisvery mea. He had suffered more from that cause that from any other. He had wished when he went to Washington to stand well there—to stand well in the eyes of the slaveholders, and show them that Anti-Slavery mea have large hearts; that they were men of noble views and of honest purposes. This could only be done by exhibiting feelings of magnanimity in their treatment of each other. He had been misrepresented by almost the entire press, "political," "temperanoe," and the so-called "religions"—so much so that his most intimate friends cid not know he voted on the Nebraska bill.

Beriah Green said he (Smith) had not acted with

Nebraska bul.

Beriah Green said he (Smith) had not acted with
this party of late.
[His further remarks were not heard, as his back

was turned to the reporter's seat.]
John Thomas of New-York would nominate Myron
Holly Clark, not as a Whig, but to a great extent, the
representative of the Liberty party. Mr. Clark was
not a politician, and was not nominated by the Whigs
merely as a Whig. He was not on the Baltimore platform, but entertained views similar to those of Gerrit
Smith.

Beriah Green replied to Mr. Thomas, and said that Beriah Green replied to Mr. Thomas, and said that Mr. Clark might not stand on the Baltimore platform, but that party seemed to think his election was necessary to save it from dissolution. Had the Liberty party to man in its own ranks fit for a standard beser? If not, it must be a very miserable party. For himself he looked upon civil government had wholy repudinted, and be could not act with that Government without violating the most sacred convictions.

Gerrit Smith said that wherever God was there was civil government; and that when a man was in the right with God he was not responsible for the weaker acts or intellects of those around him. He had illustrated his ideas of civil government by his votes in Congress.

Congress.

John Thomas said that Mr. Clark denied Slavery could be legalized, and held that it was a crime that all the laws in the universe could not make legal.

Gerrit Smith—How do you know that?

Mr. Thomas—He told me so.

Mr. Smith—Let him tell the world so. Let him come here and preside in my place at the Jerry Rescue Celebration on Saturday, and he will then be my math.

The Nominating Committee then reported as fol-

lowing: For Governor, WM. Goodalt. of New-York; for

Lieutenant Governor, AUSTIN WARD of Oneida; for Canal Commissioner, John C. Harrington of Oswego; for State Prison Inspector, Wm. Shapcott, Mr. Thomas moved to amend by nominating Myron H.Clark for Governor. Loss—only one member voting

H.Clark for Governor. Lost—only one member voting in the affirmative.

F. Douglass then moved for the unanimous nomination of the representative of the unconstitutionality of Slavery, "WM.Goodbath," carred unanimously.

Gerrit Smith moved to substitute Leonard Gibos of Washington County for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Gibbs declined.

The remainder of the ticket as reported was then nominated unanimously, after which the Convention adjourned until 7 P. M., when F. Douglass and others will speak.

TEMPERANCE RATIFICATION MEETING AT

AUBURN.
AUBURN, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.
The Temperance Ratification meeting was called to order to day by Wesley Bailey of Oneida.
About 200 persons were present.
Hiram Putnam of Syncuse was elected President.

Hiram Putnam of Syracuse was elected President,
John Marsh, Leban Hopkins, and Mr. Chandler of
Orange, Vice-Presidents, and Prof. McCoy Secretary.
A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Marsh.
Mr. Bailey denied the charge made against him of
having gone to the Whigs.
Mr. W. H. Burleigh followed him declaring the
Whigs had come to the Temperance men and offered
a resolution ratifying the no minations of Clark and
Raymond. (Cheers).

faymond. (Cheers).

Mr. Marsh of Oswego then rose and said, that as femperance men they knew no Whigs, no Democrats, to partisans whatever.

Mr. Sanford of Eric wished to know whether it was

desired that anything opposed to the resolution should be offered, or whether it was admissible. He warm-ly opposed the nominations. ly opposed the nominations.

Mr. Davis of Tioga animadverted severely on the course of Mr. Sanford, and urged him to go nome to Erie with a message of peace. He also reflected severely on others as not fit to attend Temperance Con-

wentions.

Mr. Snodgrass said it did not become us to criticise other people's motives. He hoped all here would go home teeling they had done their best to overthrow the men in power, and see that this feeling was infused into the masses. [Cheers].

Herman Camp asked what good could be done by voting against Mr. Raymond? Good faith demanded submission to the majority. It would not do to demand antecedents. He himself would suffer if they did for he was an old liquer caller note. Hearther, I

mand antecedents. He himself would suffer if they did, for he was an old liquor seller once. [Laughter.] He then referred to St. Paul, who he said had antecedents which Ananias objected to, but which the Lord removed, saying, "Behold, he prayeth."

Mr. Burleigh, in an eloquent strain, urged them to union and success.

Mr. Kellogg said he did not care for antecedents. The question is—"Will Raymond do our work?"

The resolution was then passed.

The President then returned his thanks and retired.

Mr. Coy then said, this year they had conquered a nomination, next year they would also conquer a resolution.

APTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Ratification Meeting this afternoon varied very little from those of the morning.
A large mass meeting was held this evening, which was addressed by Mr. Fosborg of Michigan.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

The Fair grounds are covered with an immense crowd this merning, there not being less than twenty-five thousand peopie within the inclosure.

An unceasing line of omnibuses and vehicles of every description come down with passengers, crossing the various bridges over the Schuylkill.

The Railroad cars are constantly crossing crowded to excess. A dense mass of foot passengers are also on their way to the fair.

The State Fair will close on Friday evening.

The numbers of visitors for the entire day to the Fair have been set down at 100,000.

An address will be delivered to-morrow by Wm. M. Meredith.

The "Franklin Institute" have resolved to hold their usual exhibition of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, in November, in Dr. Jayne's manmoth building in Dock-st., including a portion of a building in Chesnut-st., the two to be connected by a bridge extending across Carter-st., with the main entrance in Chesnut-st.